

THE BROTHERHOOD IGNORED

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS TO BE HEARD.  
A COMMITTEE NAMED BY WESTERN UNION TO ADJUST INEQUALITIES IN PAY AND SERVICE.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday appointed a committee to investigate any complaints that may be made by dissatisfied operators. The Brotherhood of Telegraphers was not recognized in any way. The company is fully prepared for a strike and will refuse to grant any general advance of pay. The operators are not satisfied with the action of the Executive Committee, and it is thought that a strike will be ordered to-day. The vice-president of the Rapid Company yesterday sent a letter to the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood.

ACTION OF THE WESTERN UNION.  
A COMMITTEE TO HEAR COMPLAINTS APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The action of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Company ignored the existence of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, and the demands for higher wages and less work which were submitted by a committee of the latter organization to Vice-President Eckert on Monday. The position of General Eckert was fully supported and his treatment of the telegraphers' committee unanimously approved. It was decided to appoint a committee of three, consisting of Alonzo B. Cornell, J. W. Clendenin and John T. Terry, to investigate complaints of inequalities of pay and service and report to the Executive Committee. This action is regarded, both by friends of the company and the dissatisfied telegraphers, as a notice that no negotiations will be held with the secret organization of the operators. The future course of the members of the Brotherhood will be determined by the action of their Executive Board, now in this city, but no official statement of its intentions could be obtained. The general expectation among operators is that a strike will be ordered to-day.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union met at 12:30 o'clock in the company's building at Broadway and Dey-st. There was a full attendance of the members. The president, Dr. Norvin Green; George J. Gould and Augustus Schell, who are now in Europe, were the only ones absent. The first to arrive at the meeting were John T. Terry and Harrison Durkee. A little later Governor Cornell came in and then the other members straggled in irregularly. Mr. Gould was the last one to enter the room. The full list of the Executive Committee as represented is as follows: Thomas T. Eckert, vice-president and general manager, and acting president in Dr. Green's absence; John T. Terry, John Van Horn, Harrison Durkee, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Alonzo B. Cornell, Sidney Dillon and Cyrus W. Field. Erasmus Wiman, a director of the company, was present to furnish information regarding the Great Northwestern Company of Canada, and James W. Clendenin, another director, but not a member of the Executive Committee, also attended the meeting.

The first business done was the presentation by General Eckert of the memorial received by him on Monday and a statement of his interview with the telegraphers' committee. A thorough discussion was then entered into regarding the attitude taken by the acting president, the chances of a strike and the ability with which the company could successfully meet it. There was no disagreement, it is understood, regarding the position taken by General Eckert, and all his acts during the recent agitation were cordially approved. The sentiment was general that the company could not afford to recognize in any way a secret labor organization, the opinion being universal that any concession in the present case would only lead to further excessive demands. What passed between the members of the committee regarding the character of the demands is said to have indicated a unanimous view that they were far beyond the bounds of reason. The officers asserted that the advance in wages asked, coupled with the requested reduction of the hours of labor, would be equivalent to a raising of salaries 90 per cent.

NO SERIOUS RESULTS OF A STRIKE FEARED.

Assistant General Manager D. H. Bates and General Superintendent Tinker were called in to the meeting to submit statistics bearing upon the possible condition into which the company would be thrown by a strike. The directors were assured that a large number of the operators could be depended upon to remain with the company, that many of the strikers' places could be filled by retired operators and new men who understood the business, and that the strike would not be likely to affect many country offices. The employees in those offices, it was said, could be called upon to do work in the main offices should the latter be crippled seriously. The whole tenor of the discussions is said to have indicated a determination to resist the demands presented as well as the mode of presenting them, and to face the utmost possibilities of a strike before yielding. To indicate, however, the willingness of the company to make equitable adjustments of labor and wages where individual inequalities existed, it was finally decided to appoint a committee of investigation. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Governor Cornell, James W. Clendenin and John T. Terry be appointed to inquire into complaints of inequalities of compensation or condition of service of employees of this company, if any, and report to this committee.

COMPOSITION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

No authority to act was given to the special committee. The next meeting of the Western Union Executive Committee will be held on next Wednesday. The Special Committee held a brief conference after the other meeting was over, and decided to meet this morning at 11 o'clock. The friends of the Western Union comment upon the committee as a "non-commitment" one. A "manifesto" issued by the Associated Press possesses some significance. It says:

"The composition of the committee is of some interest as bearing on the temper of the meeting and the future action. Mr. Clendenin, one of the members, is president of the Aetna Coal Company, which has extensive mines in Plover, N. S. The miners there have been a turbulent community and have frequently indulged in strikes. Mr. Clendenin has always managed those mines and has never yielded to demands made through the medium of a strike. Ex-Governor Cornell and Mr. Terry are also said to be opposed to the strike as a means of settling wage difficulties."

A TALK WITH JOHN T. TERRY.

It was proposed at first that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Expenditures, to which it naturally belonged, but the suggestion of a prominent member of that committee that it would be better to appoint a special committee, of which neither Mr. Gould nor Mr. Sage should be a member, was finally adopted. The final selection of the committee was made in harmony with this policy. Ex-Governor Cornell has not been active in the management of the company since it has been controlled by Jay Gould. Mr. Clendenin is not a member of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Terry was elected a director about four months ago as a representative of the estate of the late ex-Governor Morgan, of which he is one of the executors. In regard to the present relations between the telegraph company and its employees Mr. Terry said to a TRIBUNE reporter:

"The committee will meet to-morrow, and if any of the company's operators shall present complaints in regard to pay or hours of service, the committee will consider them carefully. I do not know that there exists any cause of complaint, but if it should be shown that there is anything wrong in the service, the committee will do its utmost to correct and remedy it. We are not a committee of conference, however, and shall have nothing to do with the self-styled committee of telegraphers. If the employees of the Western Union come before us they will obtain an impartial hearing; but we have nothing to do with outsiders. Why, suppose, for instance, that some one should come into my office at this moment and demand that the firm should pay its clerks higher salaries, I should be likely to show the man the door and probably tell him to mind his own business. I see no difference between the two cases—the real and the supposed one. This committee of telegraphers is composed of outsiders of whom the company knows nothing at all. Two or three of them only are in the service of the company."

"As to the probabilities of a strike I can say nothing, because I really know nothing about it. I think the operators will make a great mistake if they do strike, they have overrated their strength, but I do not realize the fact. This whole movement is merely an exaggeration of an imaginary grievance, an agitation begun outside the company and not within it, and, moreover, I have no absolute reason for entertaining that suspicion, and it was not even suggested at the meeting to-day, but the movement certainly originated outside of the Western Union Company. If a strike is called, I think it will be a strike of the company, I suppose, would be to close a hundred offices in this city. There are in all about 125 offices. This would result in some inconvenience to the public, of course, but the reduction of the hours of service could be made so as to disturb our customers as little as possible. It would relieve the company greatly, however, and cause little delay in the transmission of dispatches. The company will be able to get on very well if there is a strike, for the telegraphers will certainly be defeated."

NO GENERAL ADVANCE TO BE MADE.

It is understood that the company will make no general advance in wages under any circumstances. A prominent member of the Executive Committee said after the meeting:

"We will not make a general advance of 1 per cent even, to say nothing of 15 per cent. The sub-committee was appointed to correct any irregularities which may exist, but as to a general advance—not a farthing will we give. Why, there is an army of operators gathering now; they are coming from everywhere. In some of the districts it will be able to secure all the telegraphers it needs. You cannot realize how many of our employees have come to us quietly, pleading their loyalty to the company, or how many of the Western Union work have been made. We have received cable dispatches from England, in which we are assured that 1,000 or 2,000 operators would be sent here if they were needed and that many were anxious to sail immediately. Did we do anything about it? England didn't wait for Turkey to send troops to Egypt; it started the Indian campaign in Persia, and it came to-day and said that it was an old operator and that it could get more money from the telegraph than there are in the world ready to go to work."

PREPARATIONS FOR A STRIKE.

The officers of the Western Union Company have taken all necessary steps to meet the possible strike. A careful canvass was made of the operators in the main office to see how many could be depended upon to keep at work. The number who gave satisfactory answers could not be ascertained, but it was stated that many more could be relied upon than had been expected. At the same time it was conceded that the replies of many of the men probably did not express their real intentions in the event of an open contest between the Brotherhood and the company. A preliminary meeting of the men on that list would make good operators. To-day there have been many inquiries from the telegraphers by us from old operators who are in other businesses and would like to get back and from others who are off on their vacations and would be glad to re-enter the service in an emergency. In New-York there are 150 telegraphers in the city and in Jersey City 100. Out of this number we could close about 150 without great inconvenience to the public; attached to these offices we probably have many operators who would be glad to re-enter the service, and by and by they will be taking us by the throat."

VIEW OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee was not over until nearly 3 p. m. The members then came out and rushed through the crowd of waiting reporters, refusing to talk on the situation. Cyrus W. Field subsequently said to a TRIBUNE reporter:

"We have appointed a committee to consider complaints, and if any grievances exist they can be properly presented for redress. The sentiment of the Executive Committee was unanimous against yielding to any outside body. We are well prepared for a strike, should it come, and I firmly believe that the company would come out of one victorious."

EX-GOVERNOR CORNELL SAID:

"I can't say a word, not a word to any one; it is impossible. Erasmus Wiman, though not a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Union, is a director of the company and he is the president of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada, and in this capacity he was asked to attend the meeting. He is not a telegrapher, and the conclusion of the session and declined to give an account of the proceedings, though he protested that the action of the committee was not prejudicial to the telegraphers, and that the demands of the telegraphers were the slightest degree to the demands of the Brotherhood. He said that a strike would be an extremely serious thing for his business as he employed the telegraph to such an extent that his business would be ruined if it were suspended. He was, however, not in the least doubtful that the company would be able to meet the demands of the telegraphers and that they would not be compelled with."

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER BATES STATED:

The company was fully resolved to recognize no secret union of telegraphers. The Executive Committee had approved General Eckert's course, and its action would not be any other than a declaration of war. "What do I think of the situation?" Mr. Bates repeated after the reporter. "Why, I think it's lovely. I haven't the least doubt that the company will be able to meet the demands of the telegraphers and that they will not be compelled with."

GENERAL W. R. SOMMERS, MANAGER OF THE PRESS SERVICE, SAID:

The company had taken all the necessary steps to meet the emergency of a strike. He said that he had been twenty-four hours after such an occurrence the Western Union lines would be working without great inconvenience to the public. He did not intend to take any action of the company as hostile to the real interests of employees.

ANOTHER OFFICER OF THE COMPANY SAID:

"The company will never consent to a general advance of 15 per cent, or any other figure. The demand is outrageous. An investigation would probably show that many employees were over-paid for their services. The company is fully prepared to meet the demands of the telegraphers, and it is believed that they cannot fail to be so recognized when the facts are fully known, the company is quite willing to consider all the proposals of the telegraphers, and is authorized to act for them, the several subjects to which your communication calls our attention. Very respectfully,

V. P. and General Manager American Rapid Telegraph Co.

Mr. May said that the company had had no trouble with its operators and no complaints from them.

FEELING IN THE OTHER COMPANIES.

HOW THE DEMANDS ARE REGARDED—SOME PROBABLE CONCESSIONS.

A director of the American Rapid Telegraph Company came on from Boston yesterday, and after consultation with Vice-President and General Manager Frederic H. May, the following letter was sent:

New-York, July 18, 1883.

Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, Manhattan Hotel, New-York City:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 10th instant, addressed to the president of the company, is received. In his absence, and in view of the impossibility of proper conference with him, the officers of this company have only been able to meet the telegraphers' committee on the subject referred to and have no evidence that you are authorized to make any demand on the company. The company has and has ever been disposed to do full justice to all its service, and while some of the demands made are unreasonable, it is believed that they cannot fail to be so recognized when the facts are fully known, the company is quite willing to consider all the proposals of the telegraphers, and is authorized to act for them, the several subjects to which your communication calls our attention. Very respectfully,

V. P. and General Manager American Rapid Telegraph Co.

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BEATEN BY A MEXICAN MOB.

AN ACTING AMERICAN CONSUL ATTACKED. THE AMERICAN CONSULATE IN MONTEREY INVADIED—PAPERS DESTROYED.

GALESTON, Tex., July 18.—A dispatch to The News from Laredo says: "Dr. Campbell, the American Consul at Monterey, Mexico, arrived in Laredo, on the Rio Grande, on the 15th inst., leaving the Consulate in charge of the Rev. Mr. Shaw. Yesterday dispatches were received addressed officially to Dr. Campbell, informing him that on Monday night the American Consul's office was entered by a mob of Mexicans, and that Mr. Shaw was attacked and beaten nearly to death. The furniture and papers belonging to the Consulate were destroyed. "An employee of the Mexican National Railway, who arrived last night, says that Mr. Shaw, after being beaten senseless, revived sufficiently to crawl to one of the public hotels and give an account of the outrage, but in a few moments he again became senseless, and at last reports were still unconfirmed."

"The information has created much excitement at Laredo. Citizens deplore a possible rupture between the two governments, but consider the insult so bold that the United States must resent it. Monterey is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of the State of Nuevo Leon. It is on a small river, Santa Catalina, at the head of a large valley. The city is about 250 miles from the Rio Grande and about 700 miles from the City of Mexico."

TESTS OF SKILL AT WIMBLEDON.

THE ENGLISH WIN THE KALAPOR CUP.

LONDON, July 18.—The shooting for the Kalapor Cup took place at Wimbledon to-day. The prize was competed for by teams representing England, Canada, the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and India. The teams were composed of eight men each. The firing was at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Each man was allowed seven shots at each range. The cup was won by the English team. The scores were as follows: England, 698, Canada, 678, Jersey 638, Guernsey 621, and India 614.

DR. SCOTT FOUR POINTS BEHIND WILSON.

LONDON, July 18.—The shooting for the Albert Jewel was completed at Wimbledon to-day. The prize was won by Wilson, of the Ulster Rifles, who scored 66. Dr. Scott, who was the only member of the American team who competed in this contest, scored 62. The shooting was at 1,000 yards. Each man was allowed fifteen shots.

VAN HEUSEN, NOT JOINER, THE VICTOR.

LONDON, July 18.—A revision of the scores made by the American riflemen in their shooting on Thursday and yesterday at Wimbledon for the cup and £50 specially presented for that competition shows that Van Heusen was the victor, as his score for two days' shooting was 172 against a total of 169 for Joiner.

AMERICANS BEATEN AT LAWN-TENNIS.

LONDON, July 18.—In a lawn-tennis match at Wimbledon to-day W. E. Renshaw, English player, beat J. C. Clark, of the Young America Club, of Philadelphia, by a score of three sets to one. The Americans are dissatisfied with the result and will play the Englishmen again on Monday.

THE MADAGASCAR AFFAIR.

BRITISH INTERESTS TO BE PROTECTED.

CHATHAM, July 18.—The gunboat Slaney has been ordered to be put into commission. It is believed that she will be sent to Mauritius. MAURITZBURG, Natal, July 18.—The 58th Regiment has been ordered to Durban.

THE RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

MANY DEATHS IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, July 18.—The number of deaths from cholera in this city in the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m. to-day was sixty-one. General Sir Evelyn Wood, the commander of the forces in Egypt, has been ordered to Suez for the purpose of inspecting the Khedive, in consequence of the appearance of the cholera in Cairo.

THE DISEASE IN OTHER EGYPTIAN TOWNS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18.—The reports of the deaths from cholera yesterday, exclusive of Cairo, are as follows: At Damietta, 18; at Mansourah, 45; at Matruh, 42; at Sidi Barrani, 22; at Chobari, 11; at Chirib, 6; and at Taika, 6.

THE TWO CANAL SCHEMES.

DE LESEPS ON AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

PARIS, July 18.—The report made by M. de Lesseps at the meeting here yesterday of the Panama Canal shareholders says that the co-operation of American contractors had dissipated the prejudice existing in certain centres of the United States against his company's constructing the canal. The sentiment of equity prevailing among the Americans causes them to recognize that those who have undertaken the great work of building the canal across the Isthmus of Panama have no object in view but the removal of a material obstacle to beneficial intercourse.

ENGLAND AND THE NEW SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, July 18.—At a special meeting to-day of the London Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted declaring that the question of the construction of a parallel Suez Canal should be referred to a royal commission.

Charles de Lesseps is expected to arrive in London on Thursday to continue the negotiations with the British Government relative to the Suez Canal project.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE JEWS' DEFENCE IN THE MURDER TRIAL.

LONDON, July 18.—The Court at Nyregbaas, Hungary, which is trying the Jews charged with the murder of the Christian girl, Esther Salomonsky, went to Tiszazsar yesterday, when the boy-witness, Moritz Scharf, was compelled to look through the keyhole in the door of the synagogue, through which he alleges that he saw the murder committed. It was conclusively proved that he could by no means see only one person in the interior at a time, and that it was impossible to see a group of persons, as he testified he did.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD IMPROVING.

PARIS, July 18.—This morning's bulletin touching the condition of the Comte de Chambord says that the patient passed a quiet night and was apparently improving.

ARREST OF A DUELIST.

BERLIN, July 18.—Mr. Sennig, the German-American student who recently killed a fellow-student in a duel near Wurzburg, has been arrested in Switzerland.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN VENEZUELA.

(BY THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CABLE.)  
BOGOTA, July 18, via Galveston.—Notice has been given that the Government telegraph lines of Venezuela were opened yesterday to the frontier of Colombia, where they connect with the land lines, and the lines of the Central and South American Telegraph Company via Galveston.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, July 18.—A young man named Henry Paul was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling \$400 from his employer in Philadelphia. He has been sent back to that city.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The Hon. J. H. Pope has promoted Mr. Lester to the position of chief clerk of mortuary statistics. This is the first woman who has been promoted to so important a place in the Civil Service.

MONTREAL, July 18.—W. C. Phelan has withdrawn all further appeal to the courts, and will be taken to Boston when the extradition papers arrive from Ottawa.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MADRID, July 18.—The Imperial says that Refor

Camacho will shortly resume the post of Minister of

LONDON, July 18.—The Cunard Steamship Company has entered into contracts for the construction of two new steamships for their line between New-York and Liverpool. The new vessels will be of 8,000 tons burden and 13,000 horse-power each.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE INJURED.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE IN MONTANA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—To-day a telegram was received at Fort Snelling stating Chief Justice Waite, while riding horseback from Livingston, Mont., on the Northern Pacific Railway, to Yellowstone Park, in company with General Sherman, was thrown from his horse and injured. It is believed that he is not seriously injured, yet the hurt is bad enough to oblige him to abandon his design of visiting the park. He is expected here in company with General Terry to-morrow.

DOWN MT. WASHINGTON ON A BICYCLE.

E. H. CARSON'S PERILOUS RIDE OF NEARLY TWO HOURS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
BOSTON, July 18.—E. H. Carson, of East Rochester, N. H., has accomplished the remarkable feat of riding down Mount Washington on a bicycle. He went up the mountain on Monday morning from Gorham, and dismounting about three miles from the Glen, completed the journey of eleven miles to the summit of Mount Washington on foot, pushing his wheel in advance. His machine was the American Star Bicycle, whose peculiarity consists in the small wheel being placed in front of the large one. The eight miles from the Glen were passed in two hours and forty-five minutes. After resting some time upon the summit he started upon his dangerous journey, while the guests at the Summit House almost held their breath in fear for his safety as he wheeled rapidly round the steep bend just below the house. Upon reaching more favorable ground he forged rapidly ahead, though it could be seen that the brakes were constantly in application.

Another sharp turn near the great gulch was safely passed, and the machine was behaving beautifully, the precedence of the small wheel preventing any liability of "headers," and also serving as a powerful brace in case of obstructions met in the road.

The half-way house was soon reached, and the rider breathed more freely, the steep cliffs which border the first half of the way being trying to the strongest nerves. The remainder of the journey was made in perfect safety, the brakes being effective in spite of the steepness of the descent. A long line of riders followed him, the record having been accomplished in about one hour and fifty minutes, and the rider met with a warm reception from the guests. After the ride, the wheelman continued on his way toward Jackson. Mr. Carson recently performed a similar feat among the mountains of Maine.

GAY SCENES IN SANTA FE.

HISTORICAL PAGEANTS—INDIANS IN THE PROCESSION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
SANTA FE, N. M., July 18.—This is the second of the three great days in the tercio Millennial celebration devoted to pageants illustrating the history of the Territory. Yesterday the reign of the aborigines and the Spanish conquest were set forth by a procession headed by Mesquero Apaches painted and armed, with lances and bows and arrows, while beside them marched representatives of different Pueblo tribes, the Zunis, Pecos, San Juan Indians and Comanches. Next came a cavalcade in armor personating Coronado, his army and the Spaniards, and the Indians of the expedition, followed by a band of Apaches and their warriors next, while the glittering array was closed by an old-time pack-trail of Spanish cowboys.

The procession, reviewed by Governor Shickel, Governor Gilchrist, ex-Governor Fitch, of Colorado; Congressman Springer and ex-Judge Prince, marched into the Exposition grounds, where there was an attempt to depict the different tribes of the Indian nation by the Spanish, ended by the surrender of the Zunis to Coronado. Later the Pecos Indians executed their famous stage dance, and the Comanches followed with their peculiar dances and passed in tableaux by the light of the bonfires and red fires.

COTTON EXCHANGE CONVENTION.

VARIOUS TOPICS PRESENTED FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 18.—The biennial convention of the National Cotton Exchange of America met at the Hygeia Hotel to-day. It was called to order by the president, Henry Hents. The following subjects were presented for the consideration of the convention: "The Cotton Bills of 1882," "Exchange and Arbitration," "Sandy and Dusty Cotton," "Information and Statistics," "Include Interior Town Statements," "Cable News," "Crop and Acreage Reports," "Weight of Bales and Monthly Crop Statements," "Protection of Cotton from the Weather at Interior Depots and in Transit," "Bills of Lading to show Condition of Cotton When Received," "Manner of Making Up Reports of the Agricultural Bureau," "Duty on Cotton Taxes," and "A Uniform Standard of Classification." The subjects were referred to eight different committees, which are to report to the convention to-morrow, when the subjects will be discussed.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF CROPS.

COOL AND DRY WEATHER IN MINNESOTA—AN AVERAGE YIELD EXPECTED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—Reports from the country as to the state of the weather and condition of the crops received to-day were favorable. The weather is cool and dry and the crops still improving. In South-eastern Minnesota and Dakota every acre of grain is doing remarkably well, and is reported to be in excellent condition, while in the northern portions of those States the dry weather has done some damage, soil, everything is improving, and the weather is most propitious. No further rain is needed just at present, and if the weather should not again become excessively hot and dry, an average crop is expected. Should another drought occur and become extensive and prolonged, the damage will be great and the yield will fall far below that of last year. Reports were current to-day that a number of farmers had cancelled orders previously made for agricultural implements, and that they were, however, among the dealers in such implements, and at the St. Paul Hardware Store, failed to give any corroborative information. It was, however, reported that the weather was cool and pleasant, with no rain reported anywhere.

THE MAYO-MCGLENSEY TROUBLE.

THE CHARGES READ BEFORE A NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The Naval Court of Inquiry to examine into the difficulty between Commodore Mayo and Commander McGlensey assembled to-day. The charges preferred by the commandant against McGlensey were read, accusing that officer and his clerk with aiding ex-Congressman Dezenhoff in making charges to the Navy Department against Mayo, and also stating that McGlensey, in asking for leave of absence for L. C. Cole, had represented him as a clerk, when he occupied the position of writer, thereby trying to obtain additional pay for Cole when he was not entitled to the same. It is further charged that McGlensey refused to deliver certain papers when ordered by the commandant to do so.

Commander McGlensey charges Commodore Mayo with creating and confining him to his quarters without cause.

GENERAL CROOK'S APACHE POLICY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Governor Thittle, of Arizona, in an interview to-day on an subject of General Crook's Apache policy, said: "The Apaches are committing further depredations the responsibility of which cannot be fixed on any individual. When one commits a murder all should suffer. General Crook's military control of the Territory has resulted in a great improvement of the Apaches. The Indians who refused to deliver certain papers when ordered by the commandant to do so, the people of the Territory view General Crook's policy as their salvation."

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 18.—The Rev. Thomas Reeves, of the Episcopal street Presbyterian Church of this city, has resigned his office to accept a

call to the Methodist Church, in Dutchess County, which he has lately received. The Rev. William McKenney, pastor of the Albany Avenue Baptist Church, has also announced his resignation, to take effect in a few weeks.

STILL VOTING IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BRIGGS RETIRES FROM THE CONTEST.

INCREASING PROSPECTS OF A COALITION WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BOSTON, July 18.—This has been another unprofitable day in the Senatorial contest at Concord, N. H. It was hoped yesterday afternoon that Major Briggs would stick, and with the prestige which he gained by refusing the slanders concerning his war record, there was every indication to those outside the Legislature that he might become the favorite candidate and carry off the honors. Last night, however, he decided to retire, and to-day all his 48 followers except one transferred their votes to other candidates. There was considerable interest to learn where the Briggs votes would go. This may be inferred from the fact that Patterson re-entered the race and had seven votes. Burnham, of Manchester, gained 1. Hall, of Dover, was brought in and had 3. Bell increased 1. General Stevens 18, carrying him up to 29. Tappan 5 to 39. Marston from 5 to 27, and Chandler from 9 to 74.

One of Briggs's faithful supporters gave him another vote. William Brown, Democrat, of Manchester, Joel Eastman, of Conway, and Samuel C. Eastman, of Concord, disappeared from the race. Aside from Patterson, the other new names to-day were Daniel Hall, of Dover; ex-Governor Smythe, of Manchester, and William C. Todd. Little significance is attached to Mr. Patterson's return. The introduction of Hall and Smythe may be the forerunner of important movements. It is not likely that Mr. Chandler's vote will go much higher. Tappan's friends are working well, but lack systematic organization. They profess much confidence, however, in the ultimate success of their candidate, Mr. Chandler. The progress of the coalition which his friends are reported to be making with the Democrats will be watched with great interest. There was a good attendance to-day, the absentees numbering about 100. Whole number of votes, 324; necessary for a choice, 162. Ladd had 1. Jordan 1. Burns 1. Todd 1. Freeman 1. Smythe 1. Briggs 1. Chandler 2. Bell 3. Hall 3. Burnham and Galloway 4. Patterson 7. Moore 11. Stevens 28. Marston 27. Tappan 39. Chandler 74. Brigham 116.

The Journal to-night says that Chandler's candidacy is bitterly denounced by the anti-slavery members of the Legislature, who, the contest will begin, that he would not be a candidate. He has, however, stepped into Rollins's shoes, and is fighting his battle on the same ground. Chandler is regarded as unfavorable to peace in the party. The present candidates will not retire. The anti-slavery members of the party and succeeded in driving Mr. Rollins out of the field, but Chandler is made of different stuff and will stick. It is difficult to predict when the disorganized contest will end.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

COAL CARS DEMOLISHED—DAMAGE CAUSED BY A MISPLACED SWITCH.

KNOX